



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

COMMANDER LIGHT ATTACK WING ONE
NAVAL AIR STATION
CECIL FIELD, FLORIDA 32215-0122

1991

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26 MAR 1992

From: Commander, Light Attack Wing ONE
To: Director of Naval History (OP-09BH)

Subj: COMMAND HISTORY

Ref: (a) OPNAVINST 5750.12E

Encl: (1) Command History for Commander, Light Attack Wing ONE -
1991

(2) Biography of Captain Paul C. Campbell, USN

(3) Photograph of Captain Paul C. Campbell, USN

(4) Command Social/Recall Roster

(5) Organizational Chart

— filed separately (FOUO)

1. Per reference (a), enclosures (1) through (5) are submitted.

P. C. Campbell
P. C. CAMPBELL

Loggen

COMMAND HISTORY FOR COMMANDER, LIGHT ATTACK WING ONE - 1991

I. COMMAND COMPOSITION AND ORGANIZATION

A. MISSION. Commander, Light Attack Wing ONE (CLAW-1) is a "Type Wing Commander", providing U.S. Atlantic Fleet Commanders with Strike-Fighter Squadrons (flying F/A-18 Hornet aircraft). CLAW-1 exercises operational command over one Fleet Replacement Squadron (VFA-106), one Adversary Squadron (VF-45), and Administrative command over one Tactical Electronic Warfare Squadron (VAQ-33) and twelve F/A-18 squadrons. CLAW-1 is responsible for the shorebased operations, administration, training, readiness and material condition inspections of the WING consisting of over 460 officers, 3000 sailors and 197 aircraft. The training and support provided by CLAW-1 ensures maximum combat readiness of the twelve fleet F/A-18 squadrons during shore-based operations, while they are under the direct operational and administrative control of their respective Carrier Air Wing Commanders.

B. ORGANIZATION

(1) CLAW-1 is a major type wing and reports directly to Commander, Strike-Fighter Wings, Atlantic, who is the Functional Wing Commander reporting directly to Commander Naval Air Force, U. S. Atlantic Fleet. The following units come under the cognizance of CLAW-1:

- VFA-106 "Gladiators" -- East Coast's F/A-18 Fleet Replacement Squadron.

- VF-45 "Blackbirds" -- VFA/VF adversary squadron based at NAS Key West, Florida. One of three Navy Adversary squadrons providing Dissimilar Air Combat Maneuvering (DACM) training for East Coast TACAIR crews. In June 1990 the squadron established a permanent adversary detachment at NAS Cecil Field consisting of 25 personnel and up to four A-4 aircraft. Pilots are from the various staffs on board Cecil Field and have completed the VF-45 adversary syllabus.

- VAQ-33 "Firebirds" -- Tactical Electronic Warfare Squadron based at NAS Key West, Florida. Conducts operational and training electronic warfare missions in support of fleet operations for Second and Third Fleet air and surface units. Acts as model manager for EA-6A aircraft.

- Twelve fleet F/A-18 squadrons: VFA-15 and VFA-87 (CVW-8); VFA-81 and VFA-83 (CVW-17); VFA-82 and VFA-86 (CVW-1); VFA-131 and VFA-136 (CVW-7); VFA-132 and VFA-137 (CVW-6 until USS FORRESTAL transferred to Training Command Duty and CVW-6 disestablished 01 APRIL 1992); VFA-37 and VFA-105 (CVW-3).

Enclosure (1)

- Four fleet A-7E squadrons: The last two A-7E squadrons were disestablished in April 1991, VA-46 and VA-72 (CVW-3). VA-37 and VA-105 were redesignated VFA-37 and VFA-105 and came under operational and administrative command of CLAW-1 in the fall of 1990 and transferred to CVW-3 in the summer of 1991.

(2) The Wing was commanded by CAPT John W. Curtin until November 1991, when he was relieved by CAPT Paul C. Campbell. A biography and photograph of CAPT Campbell, as well as the Command Social/Recall Roster, are included (Encls (2), (3) and (4)).

(3) CLAW-1 is permanently headquartered at NAS Cecil Field in Jacksonville, Florida, where it has been since its commissioning in 1970.

(4) The tailcode of aircraft assigned to CLAW-1 is AD (Alpha Delta).

c. Miscellaneous:

(1) VFA-106 experienced its first Class "A" mishap in February (Mid-Air between an F/A-18 and VF-45 A-4) and another in June (A CAT I aviator was lost during CQ).

(2) Three A-7 squadrons - over six years Class "A" mishap free.

(3) Four F/A-18 squadrons - over five years Class "A" mishap free.

(4) Light Attack/Strike-Fighter hours: 90,638

(5) Highest Full Mission Capable (FMC) rates in TACAIR Navy.

(6) Highest retention rates for any Type wing.

(7) Initially deployed two squadrons to the Indian Ocean and Mediterranean prior to "Operation Desert Shield", deployed eight squadrons to the Red Sea and Persian Gulf in support of "Operation Desert Shield/Storm".

(8) VA-37 and VA-105 completed transition into the F/A-18.

(9) CNO Safety "S" Award recipients for CY91.

(a) Light Attack: VA-105

(b) Strike-Fighter: VFA-86

(c) Service Squadron: VF-45

(10) One Strike-Fighter squadron Class "A" mishap free since date of commission: VFA-132.

II. CHRONOLOGY 1991

JANUARY: Desert Storm began with VA-46 and VA-72 (USS JOHN F KENNEDY), VFA-15 and VFA-87 (USS THEODORE ROOSEVELT), VFA-81 and VFA-83 (USS SARATOGA), VFA-82 and VFA-86 (USS AMERICA) leading the way.

VFA-132 and VFA-137 conducted airwing weapons det in Fallon, Nevada.

VFA-132 and VFA-137 aboard CV-59 for Battle Group/Hostilities Phase

VFA-37 Designated Safe to Fly.

FEBRUARY: Kuwait liberated.

Ceasefire declared.

VFA-131 and VFA-136 conducted AARP.

VFA-106 Aviation Maintenance Evaluation.

VFA-105 Designated Safe to Fly.

VFA-82 Surpassed four years Class "A" Mishap Free.

Conducted ADMAT Inspection on VFA-136.

MARCH: VA-46 and VA-72 returned from deployment aboard the USS JOHN F KENNEDY.

VFA-81 and VFA-83 returned from deployment aboard the USS SARATOGA.

VFA-105 deployed to George AFB, CA for Operation Red Baron 91.

VFA-106 Det Aviation Maintenance Evaluation.

Conducted ADMAT Inspection on VFA-106 Det Fallon, NV.

APRIL: VFA-15 and VFA-87 participated in Operation Provide Comfort aboard USS THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

VFA-132 Aviation Maintenance Evaluation.

VFA-137 Aviation Maintenance Evaluation.

Conducted ADMAT Inspection on VFA-132.

MAY:

VFA-132 and VFA-137 deployed aboard USS FORRESTAL for MED 3-91.

VFA-105 deployed to Nellis AFB, NV for AMRAAM Eval.

VFA-105 deployed to El Centro, CA for weapons detachment.

VA-46 and VA-72 disestablished. Last East Coast A-7E Corsair II squadrons.

VFA-83 Aviation Maintenance Evaluation.

VFA-81 Aviation Maintenance Evaluation.

VAQ-33 Aviation Maintenance Evaluation.

VFA-86 Aviation Maintenance Evaluation.

VFA-82 Aviation Maintenance Evaluation.

Conducted ADMAT Inspection on VFA-137.

JUNE:

VFA-132 and VFA-137 participated in Operation Provide Comfort aboard USS FORRESTAL.

VFA-15 and VFA-87 return from deployment aboard USS THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

VFA-81 deployed to Nellis AFB.

VF-45 hosted VFA-86 for SFARP.

VFA-82 and VFA-86 aboard USS AMERICA for NYC Fleet Week.

VFA-203 Aviation Maintenance Evaluation.

VFA-132 surpassed seven years Class "A" Mishap Free.

VFA-83 surpassed six years Class "A" Mishap Free.

Conducted ADMAT Inspection on VFA-81 & VFA-83.

JULY:

VFA-82 and VFA-86 aboard USS AMERICA for REFTRA.

VFA-82 and VFA-86 deployed to Fallon, NV.

VFA-15 Aviation Maintenance Evaluation.

VF-45 Aviation Maintenance Evaluation.

OMD Aviation Maintenance Evaluation.

AUGUST:

VF-45 hosted VFA-81 for SFARP.

VFA-82 and VFA-86 aboard USS AMERICA for Advanced Phase.

VFA-37 and VFA-105 aboard USS KITTY HAWK for shakedown.

VFA-37 surpassed seven years Class "A" Mishap Free.

VFA-87 Aviation Maintenance Evaluation.

Conducted ADMAT Inspection on VFA-83.

SEPTEMBER: VFA-15 and VFA-87 aboard USS THEODORE ROOSEVELT for ISE.

VFA-81 conducted AARP.

VFA-82 and VFA-86 conducted Northstar aboard USS AMERICA.

VFA-131 and VFA-136 aboard USS DWIGHT D EISENHOWER for Med/Red Sea/Arabian Gulf deployment.

VFA-131 Aviation Maintenance Evaluation.

VFA-136 Aviation Maintenance Evaluation.

OCTOBER: VFA-132 and VFA-137 participated in Operation Display Determination aboard USS FORRESTAL.

VFA-81 and VFA-83 deployed to Fallon, NV.

VFA-82 and VFA-86 conducted FLEETEX aboard USS AMERICA.

VFA-81 surpassed two years Class "A" Mishap Free.

NOVEMBER: VFA-15 and VFA-87 conducted AARP.

VFA-81 and VFA-83 conducted REFTRA aboard USS SARATOGA.

VFA-81 and VFA-83 deployed aboard USS SARATOGA for Advanced Phase.

VF-45 hosted VFA-105 for SFARP.

(CNAL PIT) VF-45 Aviation Maintenance Evaluation.

(CNAL PIT) VAQ-33 Aviation Maintenance Evaluation.

(CNAL PIT) OMD Aviation Maintenance Evaluation.

PRE-CRUISE VFA-82 Aviation Maintenance Evaluation.

PRE-CRUISE VFA-86 Aviation Maintenance Evaluation.

VFA-37 Aviation Maintenance Evaluation.

VFA-105 Aviation Maintenance Evaluation.

Conducted ADMAT Inspections on VFA-37 & VFA-105.

DECEMBER: VFA-82 and VFA-86 deployed aboard USS AMERICA for Med 1-92.

VFA-82 and VFA-86 participated in Operation Provide Comfort.

VFA-15 and VFA-87 deployed to Roosevelt Roads, PR for Orange Air Detachment.

VFA-132 and VFA-137 returned from deployment aboard USS FORRESTAL.

VFA-131 surpassed four years Class "A" Mishap Free

III. NARRATIVE: Light Attack Wing ONE continued to lead tactical aviation communities in every measurable area. Innovations in tactics, maintenance practices and personnel programs ensured each Light Attack/Strike-Fighter Squadron remained at the tip of strike warfare's sword.

As the crisis in the Middle East, resulting from Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, ignited in August 1990, the USS DWIGHT D EISENHOWER (CVW-7: VFA-131/136) was called upon to respond from its deployment in the Mediterranean Sea. The EISENHOWER immediately transited the Suez Canal, entered the Red Sea and along with other coalition naval forces, prepared to defend Saudi Arabia from further Iraqi aggression. Defense Secretary Cheney immediately negotiated for forward deployment of U.S. Air and Ground Forces onto Saudi soil while the USS SARATOGA departed with CVW-17 (VFA-81 and VFA-83) for a record transit of the Atlantic and Mediterranean. The USS JOHN F KENNEDY, with CVW-3 (VA-46 and VA-72 - the last of the CORSAIR squadrons), reversed their post deployment standdown posture and emergency sortied

with only four days notice - fully combat ready. With U.S. Air Force tanker support in place in Saudi Arabia, U.S. Navy carrier aircraft were now well within reach of Iraqi forces. In December 1990, the USS THEODORE ROOSEVELT (CVW-8 - VFA 15/87) and the USS AMERICA (CVW-1 VFA-82/86) deployed in support of Desert Shield until the air war (Desert Storm) commenced January 16, 1991.

CLAW-1 continued to ready replacement pilots and aircraft from among the remaining fleet A-7 and F/A-18 squadrons at Cecil Field. CVW-6 and USS FORRESTAL (VFA-132/137) commenced work-ups in preparation for immediate deployment but did not participate in Desert Shield/Storm.



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NAVAL AIR STATION
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CAPTAIN PAUL C. CAMPBELL
UNITED STATES NAVY

Captain Paul Charles Campbell, a native of (b) (6) graduated from the University of Massachusetts in January 1968. Entering the Navy through the Aviation Officer Candidate Program, he was commissioned at NAS Pensacola on 27 June 1968 and designated a Naval Aviator on 18 July 1969. His initial replacement pilot training was with VA-44 at NAS Cecil Field, Florida. In January 1970 he reported to the VA-144 "Roadrunners" based at NAS Lemoore, California. Flying A-4F Skyhawks from the deck of the USS BON HOMME RICHARD (CVA 31), he deployed with Carrier Air Wing FIVE to the Western Pacific and Vietnam in April 1970. Returning to NAS Lemoore after that combat cruise the "Roadrunners" were disestablished. Captain Campbell transferred to the "Mighty Shrikes" of VA-94 and he transitioned with the squadron to the A-7E Corsair II. In November 1971, he again deployed to the Western Pacific and Vietnam with Carrier Air Wing FIFTEEN aboard the USS CORAL SEA (CVA 43).

Captain Campbell's next assignment was with the A-4 Replacement Squadron (VA-127) at NAS Lemoore as a Landing Signal Officer and tactics pilot in the initial development of the adversary program. After completion of the A-7E refresher syllabus in VA-122 Captain Campbell was again assigned to VA-94 where he served as the Administrative, Operations and Maintenance Officer. In February 1977 he deployed with the "Shrikes" to the Western Pacific as part of Carrier Air Wing FIFTEEN aboard the USS CORAL SEA (CVA 43). In September 1978 Captain Campbell reported to VA-122 as an instructor pilot. During this tour he served as the Maintenance Officer for a two-year period. In May 1981 he reported to OPNAV in the Strike Warfare Branch of the Systems Analysis Division (OP-962) as the Tactical Air and Cruise Missile Analyst. After a refresher syllabus at VA-122 Captain Campbell joined the VA-146 "Blue Diamonds" in July 1982 as the Executive Officer and assumed command in December 1983. He led the squadron through a Western Pacific/Indian Ocean deployment aboard the USS KITTY HAWK (CV 63). Selected as an Air Wing Commander, he established CVW-10 on 7 November 1986. As the fourteenth active air wing in the expanding naval forces, it was the first to disestablish on 1 June 1988. Captain Campbell joined Carrier Group SEVEN as Operations Officer for deployments on the USS NIMITZ (CVN 68) and the USS MIDWAY (CV 41). From July 1990 to September 1991 Captain Campbell was assigned to Commander, Naval Air Force, Pacific staff as Air Training Officer and subsequently as Force Readiness Officer. Captain Campbell assumed command at Light Attack Wing ONE at NAS Cecil Field, Florida on 21 November 1991.

Captain Campbell has accumulated over 4,800 flight hours and 960 carrier landings. He is carrier qualified in the A-4, A-7, A-6, FA-18A, F-14 and S-3 aircraft. His decorations include two Meritorious Service Medals, three individual Air Medals and sixteen Strike Fight Awards, four Navy Commendation Medals with Combat "V", Navy Achievement Medal, Navy Unit Commendation, two Meritorious Unit citations and numerous campaign and expeditionary medals.

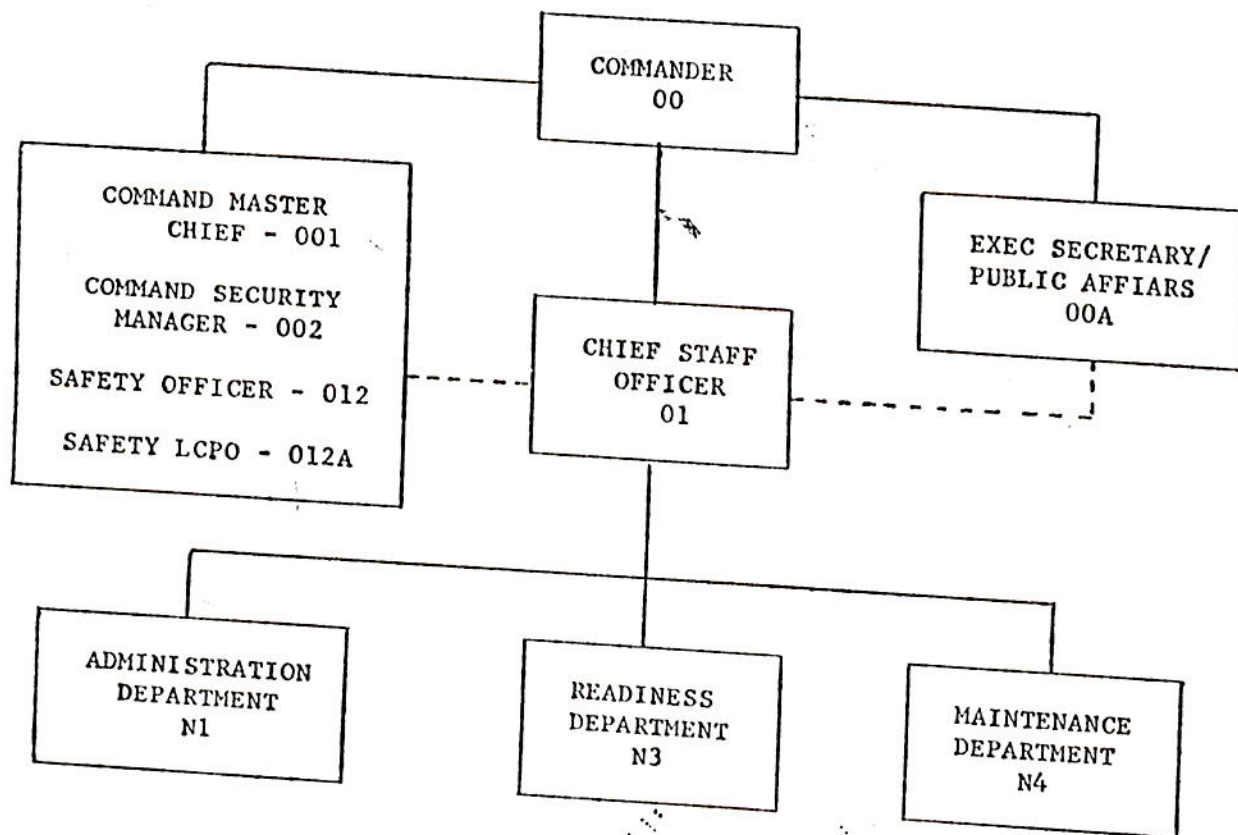
Captain Campbell and his wife (b) (6) with their children (b) (6). Their oldest son, (b) (6) is attending college in San Diego, California.

Enclosure (2)



Enclosure (3)

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
LIGHT ATTACK WING ONE



ENCL (5)